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Isotopic Evidence for Human Movement into Central England during the Early Neolithic

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Isotope ratios of tooth enamel from ten Early Neolithic individuals buried in a long cairn at Whitwell in central England were measured to determine where they sourced their childhood diet. Five individuals have low Sr concentrations (11–66 ppm) and high $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios (0.7164–0.7212). Three individuals have relatively low $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios (0.712–0.711) and Sr concentrations ranging between 54 and 109 ppm. Two individuals have strontium isotope values that bridge the gap between the isotope compositions of these two groups. The high $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values are rare in human enamel and exclude sources within the biosphere of central England. Oxygen isotope values are comparable to those found within human archaeological populations buried in temperate regions of Europe. The strontium isotope results should be interpreted in the context of other evidence for migration from northern France to Britain during the Early Neolithic.

Keywords: migration, Neolithic, Britain, strontium, oxygen, isotopes

INTRODUCTION

Radiocarbon dating indicates that farming became established in Britain during the first few centuries of the fourth millennium BC (Bayliss et al., 2011: 833–36; Bradley et al., 2015). This change defines the onset of the British Neolithic. The transition to an agricultural subsistence regime was associated with the importation of non-native domesticated species of plants and animals from the European mainland, including sheep and cereals (Tresset & Vigne, 2011: 184; Tresset, 2015). This was accompanied by a radical

transformation in both technology and culture during the early fourth millennium BC, with the introduction of new traditions into Britain from the European mainland, including pottery production and the construction of burial monuments (Scarre, 2015).

There has long been debate as to whether farming was introduced into Britain by the arrival of farmers from the European mainland or through the adoption of domesticates by local British hunter-gatherer communities. Recent comparative analysis of pottery suggests that new traditions and practices were introduced during the early fourth

millennium BC from at least two regions of the European mainland: the Picardie/Pas de Calais area of northern France, and Brittany and Lower Normandy in north-western France (Pioffet, 2015; see also Sheridan, 2010a, 2010b). Analysis of ancient DNA from preserved skeletal material also indicates a substantial measure of population movement at the onset of the Neolithic throughout western Europe, including Britain (Hofmanová et al., 2016; Brace et al., 2019). Here we use strontium ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) isotope and oxygen ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) isotope analysis to evaluate from what region or locality certain individuals buried in Britain during the fourth millennium BC obtained their childhood diets. We compare isotope ratios in tooth enamel from ten individuals buried at the Whitwell long cairn in the East Midlands of England to mapped modern bioavailable values and to previously published data from earlier Neolithic burial populations from other areas within England and Wales. The results support the argument for the movement of individuals over long distances during the Early Neolithic. They also shed light on mobility patterns during the development of the Neolithic in Britain in the early fourth millennium BC.

SITE DETAILS

The samples in this study come from the cairn at Whitwell (Figure 1), located some 20 km north of Nottingham in central England in the county of Derbyshire (OS GB Grid SK53207482). It is one of the few Early Neolithic burial monuments in Britain to have been totally excavated to modern archaeological standards. Following its discovery during quarrying activity that had destroyed the south-eastern end of the structure, the remainder of the monument was fully excavated between 1988 and 1991 (Vyner & Wall,

2011). Burials were found within a linear mortuary structure and a circular cairn, both under a trapezoidal mound. The linear mortuary structure was used for the collective burial of multiple individuals. Over 900 bone fragments and disarticulated skeletal elements were recovered, representing a minimum number of sixteen individuals (twelve adults and four children) (Chamberlain & Witkin, 2011: 71–73). Radiocarbon dating indicates that burial activity at Whitwell began in the thirty-eighth century BC (Vyner & Wall, 2011). The remains of a small number of individuals, found stratified under a series of limestone slabs within the linear mortuary enclosure, have been dated to 3780–3700 cal BC (5 per cent probability; Griffiths, 2011: 85; Vyner & Wall, 2011). One individual associated with this phase, which is thought to represent the first use of the monument for burial, had dentition that was suitable for sampling (see sample selection protocol within the Materials and Methods section below). Following the placement of the limestone slabs, the linear mortuary enclosure continued to be used for burial. Five individuals associated with this phase of use (phase 4B/5), dated to 3720–3650 cal BC (95 per cent probability; Vyner & Wall, 2011: 29–30), had dentition suitable for sampling. The remains of three other individuals sampled for the present study were also found within the linear mortuary structure but could not be assigned by the excavators to a specific stratigraphic context. They could have been buried either before or after placement of the limestone slabs (Table 1). Modelled radiocarbon dates, drawing on a sample of stratigraphically unrelated skeletal elements from the linear mortuary structure, suggest that these remains may date to 3760–3660 cal BC (95 per cent probability; Griffiths, 2011: 85).

The oval cairn next to the linear mortuary structure within the long mound (Figure 1)

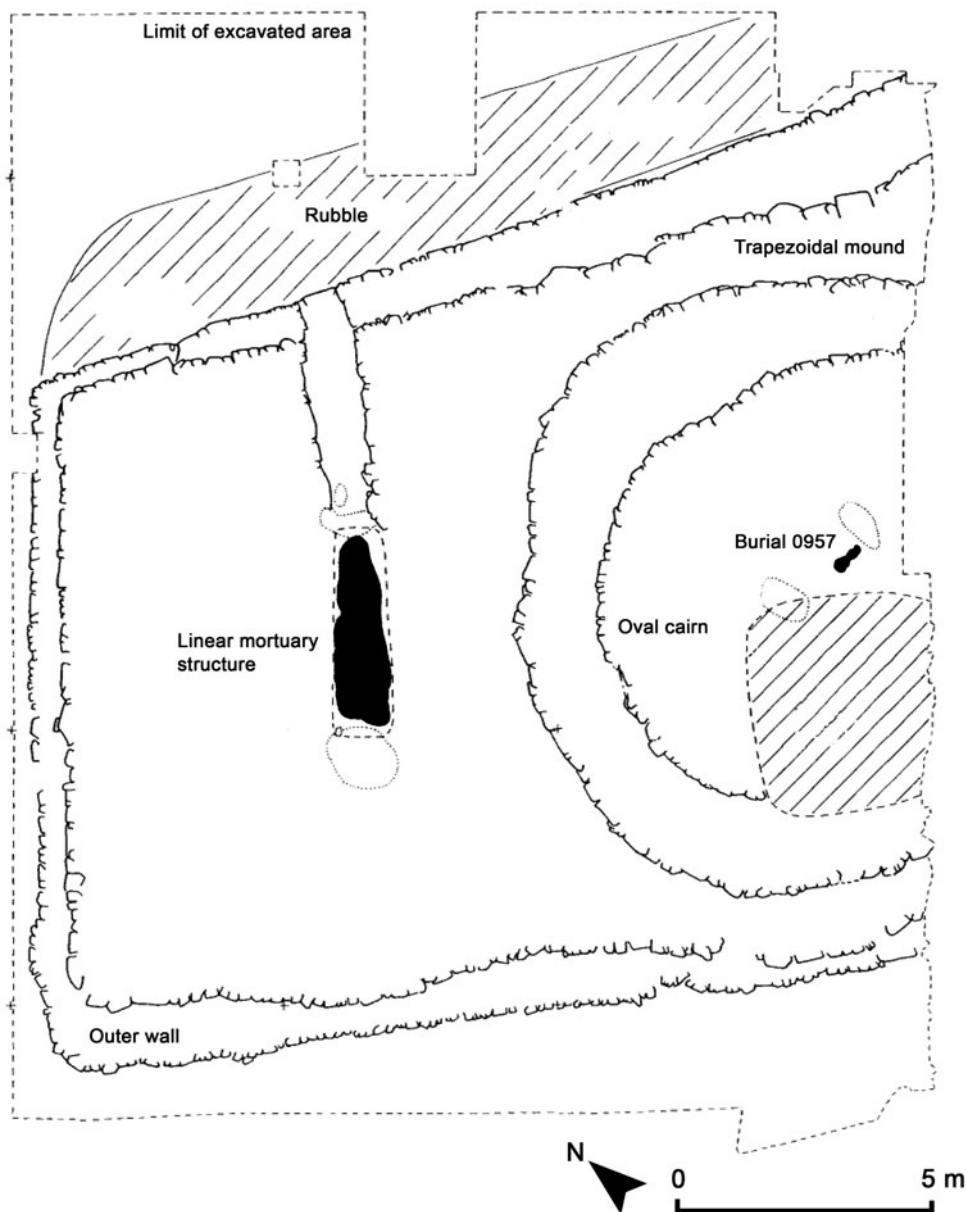


Figure 1. Plan of the Whitwell cairn. Reproduced with permission, after Vyner & Wall (2011: fig. 5).

contained the burial of a single individual, a young woman (0957) who died at approximately 16–17 years of age (Chamberlain & Witkin, 2011: 74–75) in 3770–3670 cal BC (95 per cent probability; Griffiths, 2011: 85).

ISOTOPE CONSTRAINTS ON LOCATION AND SURROUNDING AREA

The Whitwell cairn is located in central England where the geology is dominated

Table 1. Results of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carbonate}}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carbonate}}$ analysis of tooth enamel from the Whitwell cairn. All teeth are from the mandibular dentition: L = left; R = Right; M1 = permanent first molar; M2 = permanent second molar; M3 = permanent third molar; C = canine. Phasing and contexts for skeletal remains are as documented by the excavators (Vyner & Wall, 2011). U = stratigraphically unassociated skeletal remains excavated from the linear mortuary structure. Radiocarbon dating of a sample of stratigraphically unassociated remains from the linear mortuary structure estimates that they date to between 3760–3660 cal BC (95 per cent probability; Griffiths, 2011: 85).

Museum accession number	Location	Phase age at death		Tooth (mg/kg)	Sr	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carbonate}} \text{‰}$ VPDB enamel	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carbonate}} \text{‰}$ VPDB	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carbonate}} \text{‰}$ VSMOW	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{phosphate}} \text{‰}$ VSMOW
WHIT 0534	Linear mortuary structure	2B	adult	LM1	19	0.7127	−16.5	−3.4	27.4	18.6
				LM2	26	0.7168	−15.7	−3.9	26.9	18.1
WHIT 0487	Linear mortuary structure	U	sub-adult (12–15 yrs)	RM1	28	0.7205	−15.6	−3.9	26.9	18.1
				RM2	24	0.7207	−17.5	−4.0	26.8	18.0
WHIT 0543	Linear mortuary structure	4B/5	sub-adult (12–15 yrs)	RM1	60	0.7207	−17.2	−4.1	26.7	17.9
				RM2	66	0.7183	−16.7	−4.1	26.7	17.8
WHIT 0420/1	Linear mortuary structure	U	adult	LM2	109	0.7113	−15.6	−3.5	27.3	18.5
				LM3	80	0.7127	−15.5	−4.2	26.6	17.8
WHIT 0451	Linear mortuary structure	U	sub-adult (10–11 yrs)	RM1	23	0.7186	−16.6	−3.7	27.1	18.3
				RM2	30	0.7204	−16.2	−4.9	25.9	17.1
WHIT 0334	Linear mortuary structure	4B/5	adult	LM1	24	0.7187	−16.5	−4.3	26.5	17.7
				LM2	49	0.7212	−16.8	−3.7	27.1	18.2
WHIT 0512/2	Linear mortuary structure	4B/5	adult	LM2	85	0.7116	−16.2	−3.9	26.9	18.1
				LM3	91	0.7124	−15.7	−3.9	26.9	18.1
WHIT 0219	Linear mortuary structure	4B/5	adult	LM1	19	0.7176	−16.5	−3.2	27.6	18.8
				LM2	35	0.7185	−16.9	−4.3	26.5	17.6
				LM3	21	0.7169	−16.0	−3.9	26.9	18.1
WHIT 0359/1	Linear mortuary structure	4B/5	adult	RC	54	0.7107	−15.9	−4.1	26.7	17.9
WHIT 0957	Circular cairn	16–17 yrs		LM1	11	0.7164	−16.4	−4.0	26.8	18.0
				LM2	18	0.7192	−16.0	−4.0	26.8	17.9
				RM3	73	0.7105	−15.5	−4.2	26.6	17.8

by Permian, Carboniferous, and Triassic-age sediments. The Permian comprises marls, sandstone, and the Cadeby Formation, on which the cairn was constructed, and these give interquartile ranges respectively of 0.7096–0.7106 ($n = 4$), 0.7096–0.7106 ($n = 15$), and 0.7087–0.7096 ($n = 7$). There are overlying Quaternary loess deposits in places. Biosphere samples taken on Triassic rocks generate an interquartile range of 0.7095–0.7107 ($n = 55$). Carboniferous-age rocks include limestone, gritstone, and coal measures. The Carboniferous limestone is well defined in terms of biosphere value, giving a plant interquartile range of 0.7090–0.7098 ($n = 22$). The gritstones that crop out in the Pennines give biosphere values between 0.7107 and 0.7114 ($n = 11$); a recent study which determined the bio-accessible Sr isotope composition from the Millstone Grit gives a value of 0.7115 (Johnson et al., 2019). Clays associated with coal measures give bioavailable values between 0.7095 and 0.7113 ($n = 10$). Taken overall, the predicted range of biosphere values for the lithologies described above would fall predominantly within the range of 0.7087 to 0.7115 (data from Evans et al., 2018).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample selection

As the burial assemblage primarily consists of disarticulated and co-mingled human remains, care had to be taken to avoid possible duplication of results through the inadvertent sampling of mandibular and maxillary teeth that could belong to the same individual. To ensure that all samples originated from discrete individuals, only teeth which remained *in situ* in mandibles were used for analysis. Loose teeth and teeth from maxillary fragments

were not sampled. To avoid the possibility of sampling antimeres, where mandibular dentition was incomplete and fragmentary, only teeth from left-side mandibular fragments were sampled. Teeth in right-side mandibular fragments were not analysed unless the cross-matching left-side fragment of the mandible was present.

Where possible, adjacent permanent molars, which mineralize at different stages of childhood and adolescence, were selected in order to compare isotope ratios within the enamel of teeth that form at successive stages of early life. The development of the crown of the first permanent adult molar tooth commences *in utero*, just prior to birth, and completes by approximately 4.5 ± 0.5 years of age, whilst the second molar crown forms between approximately 2.5 ± 0.5 years and 8.5 ± 0.5 years of age (AlQahtani et al., 2010; Hillson, 2014: 31, 55–56). The timing of human third permanent molar formation is most variable (Liversidge, 2008: 313): initial cusp formation begins from approximately 8.5 ± 0.5 years of age and formation of the crown completes by approximately 14.5 ± 0.5 years (AlQahtani et al., 2010). In several cases, sampling of all three of the permanent molars was precluded by ante- or post-mortem tooth loss. In the case of individual 0359/1, all permanent molar teeth on both sides of the mandible had been lost ante-mortem: only one tooth, the right canine, remained *in situ* in the mandible, which was therefore chosen for sampling: the crown of this tooth begins to form between approximately 10.5 months and 7.5 ± 0.5 years of age (AlQahtani et al., 2010).

Aging and sexing

The approximate age at death of individuals was determined through visual assessment of the stage of tooth eruption

and root development following AlQahtani et al. (2010). Individuals with fully erupted permanent dentition are denoted as 'adult' in Table 1. Due to disarticulation of skeletal elements within the assemblage in the linear mortuary structure and the inability to associate mandibles with other skeletal elements such as the pelvis, the sex of most of the individuals who were sampled cannot be determined with confidence using conventional osteological methods. Only individual 0957 was found in a fully articulated state and osteological examination by Chamberlain and Witkin (2011: 74–75) suggests this individual was a female who died at approximately 16–17 years of age (see above).

METHODS

Teeth were processed following procedures developed by Montgomery (2002). Surface enamel was thoroughly abraded using a tungsten carbide dental burr. Enamel chips were then cut using a flexible diamond-edged rotary saw and surfaces again mechanically cleaned using a tungsten carbide dental burr to remove any adhering dentine. An enamel chip of approximately 20–30 mg in weight from each tooth was taken for strontium isotope analysis and another of approximately 10 mg in weight for oxygen isotope analysis. Dental saws and burrs were cleaned ultrasonically for five minutes and rinsed three times in high purity de-ionized water between preparation of samples.

$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ analysis

Samples were transferred in clean sealed containers to the Class 100, HEPA-filtered laboratory facilities at the National Environmental Isotope Facility (NEIF) (Keyworth, Nottingham, England).

Enamel chips were cleaned ultrasonically and rinsed in high purity water (Millipore Alpha Q). They were then dried, weighed into pre-cleaned Teflon beakers, and spiked with a known amount of ^{84}Sr tracer solution to obtain strontium concentrations. Each sample was dissolved in Teflon distilled 8M HNO_3 . Samples were converted to chloride using 6M HCl , taken up in titrated 2.5M HCl and pipetted onto ion-exchange chromatography columns. Strontium was separated with Eichrom AG50-X8 resin (200–400 mesh). Procedural blanks were below 80 pg. Samples were loaded on to Re filaments using a method adapted from Birck (1986). Strontium isotope composition and concentrations were then determined by Thermal Ionization Mass Spectrometry using a *ThermoTriton* automated multi-collector mass spectrometer. To correct for fractionation during the process of mass spectrometry, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values are normalized to the accepted value for $^{88}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.1194$. During the period of this study, the machine gave a value for the international standard for $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ (NBS 987) of 0.710253 ± 0.000012 (2σ , $n = 350$). An estimate of the reproducibility of strontium concentration (Sr ppm) is provided by replicate analysis of an aliquot of bone standard solution (NIST1486), which gave 7.22 ± 0.27 ppm ($\pm 3.75\%$, 1σ , $n = 16$).

$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ analysis

Initial preparation of core enamel chips for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ analysis was undertaken using the same methods employed above for strontium isotope analysis. Samples were then transferred as clean core enamel chips to the NEIF, where they were powdered. Oxygen ($\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carbonate}}$) and carbon ($\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carbonate}}$) isotope ratios in the carbonate fraction of enamel were determined using approximately 3 mg of clean

powdered enamel following the method outlined in Chenery et al. (2010). Isotope ratios are reported as delta (δ) values, in parts per thousand (per mil; ‰) normalized to the VPDB scale using an in-house carbonate reference material, Keyworth Carrera Marble (KCM), which is calibrated against NBS19 certified reference material. Analytical reproducibility for this run of KCM was $\pm 0.09\text{‰}$ (1σ , $n = 14$) for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and for $\delta^{13}\text{C} \pm 0.04\text{‰}$ (1σ , $n = 14$). $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carbonate}}$ values were normalized to the VSMOW scale using the equation of Coplen et al. (1988) ($\text{VSMOW} = 1.03091 \times \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{VPDB}} + 30.91$). Conversion between $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carbonate}}$ to $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{phosphate}}$ was then undertaken using the regression equation of Chenery et al. (2010) ($\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{phosphate}} = 1.0322 \times \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carbonate}} - 9.6849$). The uncertainty involved in calculating $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{phosphate}}$ is considered to be low (0.28‰ , 1σ , Chenery et al., 2010). All data are presented in Table 1.

OXYGEN ISOTOPE RESULTS

Values of $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carbonate}}$ (VSMOW) of enamel from second and third permanent molars with strontium isotope ratios give a mean of $26.8 \pm 0.3\text{‰}$, 1σ ($n = 13$). First molar teeth were excluded from this calculation, since, with deciduous teeth, formation of the first molar crown begins *in utero* and continues during the months following birth and values may therefore be influenced by consumption of breast milk (Roberts et al., 1988: 625; Wright & Schwarcz, 1998: 14; AlQahtani et al., 2010; Hillson, 2014: 31, 55–56; Britton et al., 2015: 8). However, at Whitwell the incorporation of $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carbonateVSMOW}}$ values of enamel from first molars does not change the mean value and only increases the uncertainty slightly to $26.8 \pm 0.4\text{‰}$ (1σ , $n = 21$). If converted to

$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{phosphateVSMOW}}$ the full data set ($n = 21$) gives $18.0 \pm 0.4\text{‰}$, 1σ .

Oxygen isotope ratios recorded in enamel at Whitwell are comparable to those found within human archaeological populations buried in temperate regions of mainland Europe (Lightfoot & O'Connell, 2016). Values of $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{phosphate}}$ exhibited by archaeological populations buried in Britain may overlap with those found on the adjacent near continent due to climatic similarities. That precludes distinguishing between these two areas using oxygen isotope analysis alone (Lightfoot & O'Connell, 2016; e.g. Brettell et al., 2012a: 127; Evans et al., 2012). Such values could link these individuals either to a climate zone consistent with that of Britain, or to areas of the European mainland with similar rainwater/drinking water compositions. Recent evidence suggests that oxygen isotope ratios in human tooth enamel may also be influenced by culturally mediated behaviour, such as boiling drinking water, brewing, and stewing food (Brettell et al., 2012b). The values found at Whitwell do, however, contrast with oxygen isotope ratios found amongst human burial populations associated with regions of cooler climate in Europe (e.g. Scandinavia: Montgomery et al., 2014; Chenery et al., 2014; Price & Naumann, 2015; or the Alps: Müller et al., 2003), where much lower values can be recorded ($\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carbonate}}$ below approximately 24.5‰ or $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{phosphate}}$ below approximately 15.5‰).

STRONTIUM ISOTOPE RESULTS

The strontium isotope results are presented in Figure 2, which shows the Sr concentrations versus $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ results for tooth enamel. The data can be divided roughly into two groups. The majority of individuals (0219, 0334, 0451, 0487, 0543) have low Sr concentrations, between

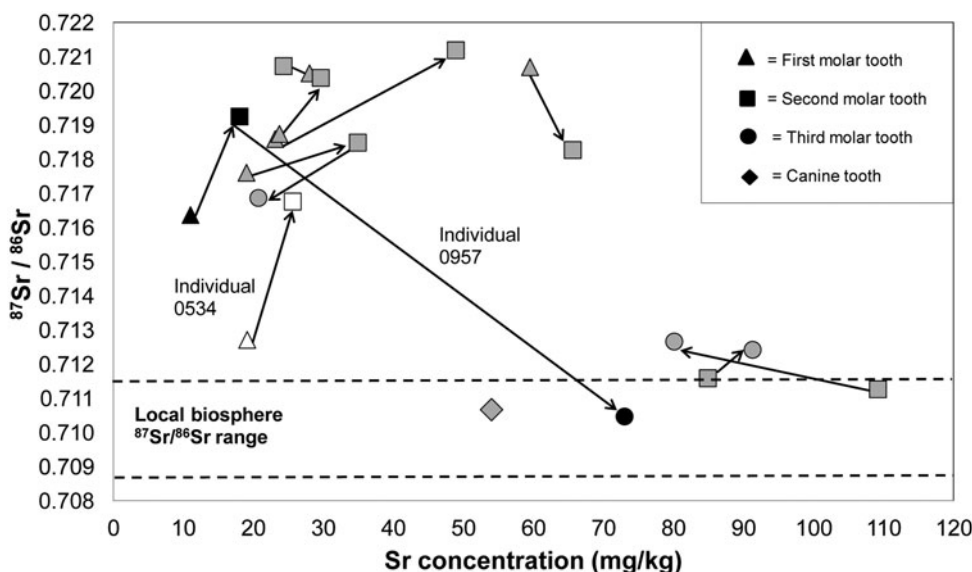


Figure 2. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope composition plotted against Sr concentration (ppm) for human tooth enamel samples from the Whitwell cairn. Arrows link samples from teeth belonging to the same individual, denoting the direction of change in isotope ratio and concentration between earlier and later forming teeth. Individuals who exhibit large shifts in $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values between teeth are highlighted in black and white. A dashed line denotes the bioavailable $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ range on lithologies in the immediate area around the Whitwell cairn.

11 and 66 ppm, and high $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios >0.7164 . In contrast, three individuals (0420/1, 0359/1, 0512/2) have relatively low $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values, between 0.710 and 0.712, and have Sr concentrations ranging between 54 and 109 ppm. The remains of the latter two individuals (0359/1, 0512/2) were recovered from above the limestone slabs in the linear mortuary enclosure and are attributed to the secondary phase of use of this structure for burial (phase 4/B); whilst the remains of individual 0420/2 were not securely associated with a specific stratigraphic context within the linear mortuary enclosure and could therefore be associated with either the earliest or with a later phase of its use.

The contrasting strontium isotope values exhibited by these two groups could indicate that childhood dietary resources had been derived from two contrasting terrains. Two individuals (0534 and 0957)

have values that bridge the gap between the isotope compositions of the two groups, with the latter, 0957, also showing a significant change in Sr concentration between teeth. The dentition from individual 0534 (highlighted in white in Figure 2) was located below the limestone slabs in the linear mortuary structure and is therefore associated with the first phase of burial activity at this structure. Individual 0957 (highlighted in black in Figure 2) is the female burial from the oval cairn next to the linear burial structure within the monument. The shift in values between adjacent teeth exhibited by these individuals, 0534 and 0957, could be interpreted as indicative of movement during childhood between the two terrains (Figure 2).

Some constraints can be placed on these two childhood domains. The high strontium isotope ratios and low Sr

concentrations that the majority of the individuals exhibit are typical of areas of ancient rock or very radiogenic rock such as granite. Thus far, such values have been recorded in human teeth from areas where such rocks crop out, in regions such as Sweden (Sjogren et al., 2009), India (Valentine et al., 2015), South Africa (Copeland et al., 2008), and Portugal (Waterman et al., 2014). Plant samples collected in the Black Forest of south-western Germany (Bentley & Knipper, 2005; Bentley, 2006: 145; Oelze et al., 2012) and on the Massif Central and Armorican Massif in France have also given these values (Négrel & Pauwels, 2004; Willmes et al., 2013, 2018). British bioavailable values higher than 0.717 have been recorded in plant samples taken on granites in Dartmoor in the south-west of England (Gundula Müldner, pers. comm.) and in Scotland, for example in regions of the Scottish Highlands such as the Cairngorm Mountains (Evans et al., 2010, 2018).

The lower range of values from 0.710 to 0.7127 are well within the range of Sr biosphere values found in Britain. Values around 0.710 are fully consistent with the area of the Whitwell cairn, although values above 0.7116 are harder to reconcile with the bioavailable range within the immediate vicinity of the site. Individuals with values between 0.710 to 0.7127 could therefore have sourced their childhood diet locally within Britain; however, this range of strontium values is also very common on the European mainland (Willmes et al., 2013; Bataille et al., 2018).

DISCUSSION

The $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ vs $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carbonate VSMOW}}$ for the Whitwell individuals is presented along with published data from other British earlier Neolithic populations, from Hazleton North (Gloucestershire, England), Hambledon Hill

(Dorset, England), and Ty Isaf and Penywyrldod (Powys, Wales) (Figure 3). The majority of individuals at these sites have strontium isotope ratios that fall within the appropriate biosphere range for their region. This suggests that most of these individuals could have obtained their childhood diet locally within Britain (see Neil et al., 2016, 2017). In contrast, the majority of individuals sampled from the Whitwell cairn, and one individual from the Neolithic Penywyrldod long cairn (Neil et al., 2017) have $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values that are greater than 0.7170, which, according to present understanding of the methodology employed, suggests they obtained their dietary resources a significant distance from the regions in which they were buried.

In considering where values higher than 0.7170 may originate, we are restricted by the amount and extent of current biosphere reference data, and so any assessment must be considered within the context of this constraint. As noted above, Dartmoor in south-west England and Scotland are among the possible source areas, but both are more than 300 km from Whitwell. Furthermore, in neither region does the appearance of Neolithic features significantly pre-date the Whitwell burials: current modelling of radiocarbon dates suggests that Neolithic material culture and practices began to appear in south-western England and Scotland in the decades around 3800 cal BC (Bayliss et al., 2011: 736, 822–24, 835–40). Bayesian modelling indicates that Neolithic practices appeared within the English Midlands, the region surrounding Whitwell, from the thirty-ninth century cal BC to the thirty-seventh century cal BC (Bayliss et al., 2011: 833; Griffiths, 2011: 299–300). This suggests the Neolithic way of life may have only recently become established in central England at the time the Whitwell cairn

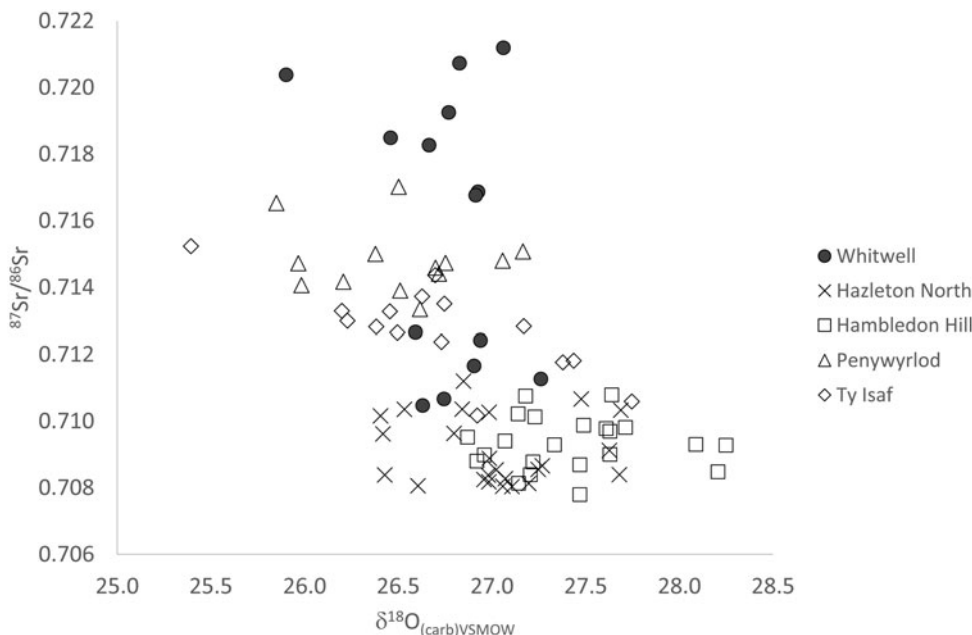


Figure 3. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ vs $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carbonateVSMOW}}$ comparison of dentition from earlier Neolithic sites at Hazleton North (Gloucestershire, England, Neil et al., 2016), Hambledon Hill (Dorset, England, Neil et al., 2018), Ty Isaf and Penywyrlod (Powys, Wales, Neil et al., 2017), and Whitwell (Derbyshire, England).

was first used for burial (beginning at 3780–3700 cal BC 95 per cent probability; Griffiths, 2011: 85, see above). Ireland does not presently seem to be a possible place of origin from the currently available biosphere data (Snoeck et al., 2016, 2020). Values above 0.7170 have been recorded in Norway and Sweden (e.g. Price et al., 2015: 112), the Alps (Müller et al., 2003), Portugal (Waterman et al., 2014), the Massif Central in France (Willmes et al., 2013, 2018), and the Black Forest of south-western Germany (Bentley & Knipper, 2005; Bentley, 2006: 145; Oelze et al., 2012). Most of Scandinavia, however, and possibly Portugal, may be excluded on the basis of the oxygen isotope composition and, furthermore, none of these regions have Neolithic material culture similar to that found in Britain during the early fourth millennium BC.

Biosphere $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values within the range exhibited by those buried at Whitwell have also been recorded in plants growing on the Armorican Massif within Lower Normandy and Brittany, in north-western France (Négrel & Pauwels, 2004; Willmes et al., 2013, 2018). Neolithic material culture comparable to that found in Britain is present in this region (Pioffet, 2015). Similarities in material culture indicate that this was one of the areas of the European mainland from which Neolithic material culture and practices were introduced to Britain (e.g. Sheridan, 2010a, 2010b; Rowley-Conwy, 2011; Anderson-Wymark & Garrow, 2015: 74; Pioffet, 2015).

Radiocarbon dating evidence suggests that development of farming in Britain was an asynchronous process, beginning during the first few centuries of the fourth millennium BC, with variation in both the

regional timing and tempo of establishment of the Neolithic across Britain (Bayliss et al., 2011; Whittle et al., 2011; Griffiths, 2011). Both the asynchronous nature of the establishment of new cultural traditions and recent study of Early Neolithic material culture found within Britain indicate that mobility patterns during the first few centuries of the fourth millennium BC were likely to have been complex. The analysis of material culture shows that Britain was linked to at least two different regions of the European mainland during the first few centuries of the fourth millennium BC, with mobility from both the Picardie/Pas de Calais area of northern France to the eastern seaboard of Britain at approximately 4000 BC, as well as from Brittany and Lower Normandy to south-western Britain from approximately 3800 BC (Pioffet, 2015; see also Sheridan, 2010a, 2010b). As biosphere $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values comparable to those found in enamel at Whitwell have been recorded in Lower Normandy and Brittany (Négrel & Pauwels, 2004; Willmes et al., 2013, 2018), the results could perhaps be interpreted to support archaeological arguments for mobility between these areas of the European mainland and Britain during the early fourth millennium BC.

The precise nature of that mobility remains to be established. Reiter and Frei (2019: 457) have recently proposed a four-part model for human mobility patterns in prehistory: 1) non-migratory; 2) point-to-point migratory; 3) back-and-forth; and 4) repeated mobility, subdivided into 4a (cyclical mobility) and 4b (non-cyclical mobility). There is also evidence supporting larger-scale movements of people into new areas. Recent aDNA analysis, drawn from a sample of six Mesolithic and sixty-seven Neolithic individuals from England, Wales and Scotland, proposed that the Neolithic transition in Britain could be

attributed predominantly to the immigration of farmers from mainland Europe, with relatively little contribution from pre-existing Mesolithic populations (Brace et al., 2019). Domestic plants and animals too must have been brought from the European mainland, and material culture (ceramics, polished stone, funerary monumentality) also shows strong European connections (e.g. Pioffet, 2015; Scarre, 2015; Walker, 2018). Taken together with the aDNA evidence, this suggests that entire communities may have moved from mainland Europe during this period. That could fall within the category of point-to-point mobility, although the process was at a larger than individual scale. There is evidence of specific artefacts such as axe-heads of Alpine jadeitite and Plussulien (Brittany) dolerite entering Britain at the same period; although the latter are relatively few in number and restricted to southern England, whereas the former spread northwards into Scotland (Sheridan et al., 2011, 2012; Walker, 2018). There is also a chronological distinction, the jadeitite axeheads being brought, perhaps as heirlooms, by Early Neolithic farmers (assuming they were not already circulating among the Late Mesolithic communities of Britain: Thomas, 2013: 280–83), whereas the Plussulien quarries may have been in active use during the earlier and middle centuries of the fourth millennium, and may indicate ongoing movement from France to Britain after the initial farming migration (Bayliss et al., 2011: 797–800). By contrast, there is very little evidence for movement in the contrary direction, from Britain to northern France, although some degree of back-and-forth mobility cannot be excluded.

Recent application of stable isotope analysis has provided evidence for movement at an individual level and has begun to elucidate patterns of mobility during the early centuries of the fourth millennium

BC (Neil et al., 2016, 2017, 2018). Thus far, it is individuals buried in monuments that were in use in Britain from the thirty-eighth century BC who have been found to have the highest $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values. Individuals from the sites of Whitwell and Penywyrld in Wales (which radiocarbon models suggest may have both been in use from the thirty-eighth century BC; Neil et al., 2017; Whittle, pers. comm.) have values consistent with mobility over long distances (greater than 300 km) during their lifetimes.

The young woman buried at Whitwell, individual 0957, who died between 3770 and 3670 cal BC (95 per cent probability, Griffiths, 2011: 85), perhaps provides a good example of point-to-point migratory mobility (after the model proposed by Reiter & Frei, 2019). This individual was buried in the oval cairn adjacent to the linear mortuary structure (Figure 1) under the long mound at Whitwell. She exhibits a very large shift in $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values between her second and third molar teeth, from a value of 0.7192 to 0.7105 (highlighted in black in Figure 2). The strontium isotope ratio of enamel from her third molar is comparable to the local $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ range in the area around Whitwell. The large change in values this individual exhibits between these two teeth could suggest that she moved a significant distance at approximately eight to nine years of age, around the time her third molar tooth began to form. She died shortly after the formation of her third molar was complete, at approximately sixteen to seventeen years of age (Chamberlain and Witkin, 2011: 7475).

In contrast to Whitwell and Penywyrld, all individuals sampled from sites that radiocarbon models suggest were in use from the thirty-seventh century onward, such as Hazleton North (Gloucestershire, England), Hambledon Hill (Dorset, England), and Ty Isaf (Powys,

Wales), have lower $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values, consistent with those that are more locally bioavailable. The site of Hazleton North, which modelling suggests was used for burial from the thirty-seventh century, may provide an example of repeated cyclical mobility (as defined by Reiter & Frei, 2019; see Meadows et al., 2007; Neil et al., 2016). Here, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values could be interpreted as being indicative of a routine of mobility between two different locations followed by short stays, perhaps suggesting transhumance (see Neil et al., 2016).

Recent data has, therefore, begun to provide an insight into differing patterns of mobility during the fourth millennium BC. However, in modelling mobility patterns during this period, it should be remembered that in Britain the number of sites so far sampled for $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ analysis still remains small. More detailed modelling of population mobility patterns, including variation in mobility patterns over time through the fourth millennium BC, may become possible with the production of further data.

CONCLUSION

The majority of the individuals buried in the Whitwell cairn have strontium isotope ratios higher than 0.7170. High values are rare in human enamel in burials found in Britain (Evans et al., 2012), and all current evidence suggests that such values do not originate from the biosphere of central England (Evans et al., 2018). Based on present understanding of the methodology employed and the way in which strontium isotope ratios within human enamel are derived, the results suggest that these individuals obtained the majority of their dietary resources from a geographical area in which high $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values are routinely bioavailable: for

example, on granite or ancient basement gneisses. British bioavailable values higher than 0.7170 have been recorded in plants growing in Scotland and on granites in Dartmoor in south-west England. In these regions, however, the appearance of Neolithic features does not significantly pre-date the Whitwell burials: current modelling of radiocarbon dates suggests that Neolithic material culture and practices only began to appear in south-western England and Scotland in the decades around 3800 cal BC (Bayliss et al., 2011: 736, 822–24, 835–40). Strontium isotope ratios higher than 0.7170, comparable to those exhibited by the group at Whitwell, have been recorded in the biosphere on the Armorican Massif in north-western France (Négrel & Pauwels, 2004; Willmes et al., 2013, 2018). Recent analysis of Early Neolithic material culture found within Britain has been used to argue that there may have been population mobility between this area and Britain from approximately 3800 cal BC (Pioffet, 2015; see also Sheridan, 2010a, 2010b). Strontium isotope analysis cannot, on its own, determine the geographical source of the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values found within human enamel at Whitwell: competing arguments for links to different source areas must, therefore, be evaluated on the basis of present archaeological and radiocarbon dating evidence. Based on current understanding of British biosphere $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ data, the results do, however, provide evidence for individual human mobility over long distances during the thirty-eighth century BC, a period associated with the rapid spread of new cultural practices across Britain (Bayliss et al., 2011: 801).

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Données isotopiques sur le mouvement de populations humaines au Néolithique ancien dans le centre de l'Angleterre

Les rapports isotopiques de l'émail des dents appartenant à dix individus ensevelis dans un long cairn à Whitwell dans le centre de l'Angleterre ont été analysés pour établir d'où provenait l'alimentation de ces individus pendant leur enfance. Cinq individus ont une faible concentration de strontium (11–66 ppm) et un taux élevé de $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ (0.7164–0.7212). Trois individus ont une proportion relativement faible de $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ (0.712–0.711) et des concentrations de strontium comprises entre 54 et 109 ppm. Deux individus possèdent des valeurs isotopiques de strontium qui combrent l'écart entre les compositions isotopiques de ces deux groupes. On rencontre rarement des valeurs élevées de $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ dans l'émail de dents humaines et il nous faut exclure une source dans la biosphère du centre de l'Angleterre. Les valeurs des isotopes de l'oxygène sont proches de celles que contiennent les restes archéologiques de populations humaines que l'on retrouve dans les sépultures des régions tempérées d'Europe continentale. Les résultats des analyses isotopiques du strontium pourraient donc plaider en faveur d'une migration de groupes humains au Néolithique ancien. Translation by Madeleine Hummler

Mots-clés: migration, Néolithique, Grande-Bretagne, strontium, oxygène, isotopes

Isotopische Hinweise auf Bevölkerungsbewegungen im frühen Neolithikum im englischen Mittelland

Die Isotopenverhältnisse im Zahnschmelz von zehn Individuen, die in einem langen Steinhügel in Whitwell im englischen Mittelland bestattet waren, wurden untersucht, um zu bestimmen, wo sie ihre Ernährung im Kindesalter erhalten hatten. Fünf Individuen hatten geringe Konzentrationen von Strontium (11–66 ppm) und hohe (0.7164–0.7212). Drei Individuen hatten relativ geringe $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ Verhältnisse (0.712–0.711) und Strontium Konzentrationen zwischen 54 und 109 ppm. Zwei Individuen hatten Strontium Isotopenwerte zwischen den Isotopenzusammensetzungen dieser zwei verschiedenen Gruppen. Hohe $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ Isotopenwerte kommen selten im menschlichen Zahnschmelz vor und Quellen innerhalb der mittellenglischen Biosphäre kommen nicht in Frage. Isotopenwerte von Sauerstoff sind mit denen, die in archäologisch aufgenommenen Bestattungen von Menschen in den gemäßigten Zonen des europäischen Festlands zu finden sind, vergleichbar. Die Ergebnisse der Strontium Isotopen Analyse können deshalb vielleicht als Indiz für Bevölkerungsbewegungen im Frühneolithikum angesehen werden. Translation by Madeleine Hummler

Stichworte: Migration, Neolithikum, Großbritannien, Strontium, Sauerstoff, Isotopen